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The Golfers' Referee

COMPILED BY

The Editor of "The Golfer"

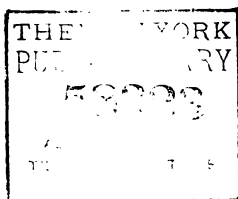


Edinburgh Riverside Press:

W. H. WHITE & CO. LIMITED.

London:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON,
KENT & CO. LIMITED.



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P R E F A C E.

IN compiling the "Golfers' Referee" the intention is in no way to introduce new readings of the Rules of Golf as adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews. These laws stand, and let us hope they will for generations yet to come stand, as the code under which the game is played. On pages 69 to 77 the Rules are printed in full, both match and medal play, and every golfer is supposed to have studied these laws, and laid to heart their injunctions.

It has been found in practice, though, that many questions have arisen over the interpretation of certain rules, or upon which no rule directly bears, and these points give occasion to much argument and troubling of mind. The endeavour, then, has been in the "Golfers' Referee" to deal with such questions. The task has not been a light one. It has been said: "Oh that mine enemy would give an opinion on a point of the rules!"—and it may just be added that I have carefully refrained from

giving an opinion on any subject, but have contented myself by comparing and submitting the opinions of recognised golfing authorities. I have been guided by decisions given from time to time by the Green Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, and by the Editors of the golfing journals; and by opinions which have been sent forth by such well-known players as Willie Park, jun., Mr Horace Hutchinson, Mr H. H. Hilton, Mr Laidlaw Purves, and other leading golfers. I have again to observe, however, that no notice has been taken in the "Referee" of points which a reference to the St Andrews Rules will at once clearly elucidate.

As in Golf new questions are continually cropping up requiring solution, I shall be pleased to hear from correspondents with any suggestions for after use.

THE EDITOR.

THE GOLFER OFFICE,
3 FREDERICK STREET,
EDINBURGH, *March* 1897.

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MATCH PLAY.

AT THE TEE.

Addressing the Ball.

1. **Accidental Moving.**—If a player, while addressing the ball at the tee, accidentally moves it, this is not a stroke, and the ball may be re-teed without penalty.

2. **Missing the Globe.**—If a player who has the honour misses the globe altogether, he does not immediately play a second shot, but must allow his opponent to play his tee shot, the like, and the first player then plays the odds.

3. **Missing the Globe.**—If a player, in driving off at the tee, miss the ball entirely, his opponent, when he comes forward to play the like, cannot touch the ball, although it may be on the most favourable spot for teeing. If he does so, he loses the hole.

4. **Missing the Globe.**—On the course of the Glasgow Club, a foursome match was preparing to start, one of the players being partnered by a left-handed player. He who had the left-handed partner teed his ball very near the sand-box, and

Addressing the Ball—continued.

missed the drive. His left-handed partner, when he came forward to play, could not, owing to the sand-box, get near the ball with his left-handed club. The left-handed player played a formal stroke, and his partner then drove off, counting that stroke as the third.

5. Missing the Globe.—In playing in a foursome, one player, who uses a high tee, in making his drive missed the ball altogether. His partner, who believed in a lower tee, wished to alter the tee to suit himself, but he was not permitted to touch either the ball or the tee.

6. Missing the Globe.—If, in a foursome, one of the partners misses the globe altogether at the tee, and his partner, while playing the second, in addressing the ball, accidentally knocks it off the tee, he cannot replace the ball, as it is in play and cannot be touched.

7. An Unintentional Stroke.—The following question was put to *Golf*:—A ball was teed and the player was just about to drive off. His club was descending, but when it got to within three or four feet of the ball he noticed that the gutta was rolling off the tee. He checked the swing as much as he could, and drew in his arms with the intention of stopping the club-head. It, however, swung past the ball. The decision in this case was that it was a stroke.

8. An Unintentional Stroke.—Mr Hilton describes how, when driving from the tee, and

with the club round his shoulder, his hands slipped. He attempted to stop the club on the downward stroke, but the impetus was so great that he could not even keep the club from touching the ball, the consequence being that the ball was moved some five or ten yards off the tee. The stroke, he says, was duly counted; but he adds that he was not quite sure that he would not have been justified in replacing the ball on the tee again, as, under Rule 4, he had no intention of striking the ball, and under Rule 25 he was at liberty to move the ball on the tee without any penalty. If this contention held good, though, golfers would require to become adepts at thought-reading.

Boundaries.

9. If a ball be driven out of bounds from the tee the usual penalty is stroke and distance. This means one stroke for the ball so played out of bounds, another stroke for the penalty, and a third stroke for the next ball played; or, in other words, the second tee shot counts three. The ball is also teed the second time.

Lost Ball.

10. Two players have a game at golf. One drives off from the tee into an absolutely unplayable hazard. His opponent, without playing, claims the hole. This he cannot do, as, until he has played the like, the match has not begun.

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Moreover, he might also have hit his tee-shot into an unplayable position. In hitting a tee-shot under the foregoing circumstances he would, in fairness to his opponent, have to take a full drive.

Recalling the Ball.

11. Under Rules 3, 6, and 7 a ball may be recalled at the option of the opponent, but this option must be exercised without delay. The stroke recalled does not count. Of course, few opponents would be so quixotic as to recall a fozzled shot.

12. The ball cannot be recalled when once struck from the tee, unless when played beyond the limits of the tee line or out of turn.

THROUGH THE GREEN.

Addressing the Ball.

13. **Movement of Ball.**—A ball moved while the player is addressing is counted a stroke.

14. **Movement of Ball.**—In addressing the ball through the green there is no penalty if it is touched by the club, provided it does not leave its original position.

15. **Movement of Ball.**—If a player's ball moves and he stops half-way in his swing, he is penalised a stroke. Up to 1891 the rule was:—"If the

player, whilst addressing himself to the ball on any occasion, except at the tee, touch it so as to cause it to move, or if his hand, foot, or club touch a bent, stick, or anything which causes the ball to move, or if the player's caddie move the ball, he loses a stroke." This is still adhered to in practice.

16. Movement from a Bad Lie.—If, in addressing the ball, the player moves the ball from a bad lie, the ball is restored to its former position with the loss of a stroke.

17. Movement of Ball.—In foursome play, if the ball is moved by a player in addressing, a stroke is lost, and his partner plays next. A penalty stroke does not affect the rotation of play ; but moving a ball in the act of addressing is regarded as a stroke of the player and not a penalty stroke.

18. Wind moves Ball.—While a player was in the act of putting his club down to address the ball, the wind moved the ball. The club touched neither the ball nor the ground. The editor of *Golf* gave it as his opinion that, the club having neither touched the ground nor the ball, no stroke could be counted, always on the understanding that there was no doubt as to the agency which moved the ball.

Ball on Club.

19. If a ball adheres to a club it shall be shaken free and played from where it falls.

Ball in Pocket.

20. A curious incident happened recently. A player in striking his ball in front of a dyke caused it to rebound against him and drop into his pocket. This, of course, meant the loss of the hole to him.

Balls Colliding in Bunker.

21. The following query is an interesting one, and I give it as it appeared in *Golf*:—Rule 36 refers only to play on the putting-green, and this case does not seem to be provided for in the rules. It is:—"A and B are playing a match. Both their balls, 12 inches apart, are lying in sand at the foot of a bunker. A plays his ball out of the hazard, but in doing so, his ball strikes B's ball and so drives it also out of the hazard." The editor of *Golf*, in giving his decision, considered that the case should be judged rather by equity than by rule. He said:—"Looking to the nearness of the balls in the bunker, and the possible chance of improving the position of the opponent, the player ought to have been cautious enough to play obliquely or to the side of the bunker, instead of in a straight line with the ball in front. Not having done so, however, and having moved the opponent's ball by the force of his ball, we think that the opponent is clearly entitled to exercise an option as to whether he shall play the ball where it lies or replace it;

his governing consideration in determining the decision being whether the lie of the ball has been worsened or not by the accidental displacement."

Boundaries.

22. Stroke and distance is the usual penalty for a ball out of bounds—that is to say, the next shot from the tee, if the ball was driven from the tee, is the third.

23. At Hoylake, if a ball is played out of bounds, the player shall drop a ball at the spot from which the first was struck without any penalty save the loss of the distance. At Muirfield, if a ball goes over the boundary wall, the same process has to be followed.

24. Gate at Boundary.—If a fence marks the boundary of a course, a gate in that fence must be regarded as part of the boundary mark. Supposing a ball lies close to that gate, the player must play the ball as it lies. He may not open the gate, and he may not stand out of bounds.

25. Hedges and Fences.—At Hoylake, if a ball lodge in a hedge or fence bounding the golf course, it must be taken out and dropped a club-length from where it lay, but not nearer the hole, the player standing facing the hedge or fence, the penalty being loss of a stroke. If a ditch be alongside the hedge or fence, then a ball may be dropped a club-length from it.

Changing Balls.

26. If a ball becomes damaged or cracked in any way—and that means, if it becomes so badly hacked that it is practically unplayable—the player may change it after intimating to his opponent his intention of so doing. The player must himself be the judge of the condition of his ball, and not the opponent.

Caddie showing a Blind Hole.

27. A caddie is quite at liberty to go forward to the top of a brae and show the line; but after that proceeding authorities differ. Mr H. S. C. Everard holds that the caddie should not remain until the ball is played, and many other golfers agree with him on this point. On the contrary, the Editor of *Golf* does not consider it obligatory upon the player to ask his caddie to move off, and he is supported in his opinion by, among others, Mr R. G. B. Tait.

Dropping the Ball.

28. Mr Hilton, the ex-Open Champion, says that at the Championship Meeting at St Andrews in 1895, anyone standing at the burn would have noticed that more than 50 per cent. of those that visited that hazard failed to act up to Rule 19, the majority dropping the ball over the shoulder, whilst many others were standing anything but erect. In fact, some absolutely made efforts to

get the ball as near the ground as possible before dropping.

29. Caddies. — Sometimes players allow their caddies to drop the ball, but that is a contravention of the Rules.

30. Ball strikes Club. — If, while the player is dropping the ball, it strikes his club, his opponent, if not satisfied, could ask the player to re-drop.

31. Ball rolls back. — When dropping a ball which has been lifted from a water channel with sloping banks, if the ball should roll back into the water after being dropped, a further penalty is incurred for lifting it again. Care should be taken when the ball is dropped, as a player cannot keep on dropping the ball until he is satisfied with the lie he gets.

Examining a Ball.

32. A player is not entitled to lift and examine a ball to see whether it is his own or not unless with his opponent's consent.

Fixed Seats.

33. Under the local bye-laws on St Andrews and Blackheath links, if a ball lie within two yards of a fixed seat it may be lifted and dropped two yards to the side of the seat farthest from the hole.

Fore-Caddies.

34. When a ball is stopped by a fore-caddie it is a rub of the green, and has no penalty attached.

35. Rule 22 refers to ball at rest being displaced by any agency outside of a match, and in the fore-part of that rule, concerning a ball in motion, the fore-caddie is classed as an agency outside of the match. It is therefore understood that when a ball at rest is displaced by any agency outside of the match, that is read also to include the fore-caddie.

Ground under Repair.

36. Ground off the line of play, from which turf has been lifted, should not, says Willie Park, jun., be held to come under Rule 17. Players have no business to be off the line.

Honour.

37. The long match under Rule 7 implies the match played previously, without taking into consideration the bye.

38. The winner of the long match takes the honour in the bye.

Hazards.

39. **Removing Brushwood.**—Nothing may be touched in a hazard, and removing any loose brushwood carries with it loss of hole in match.

40. **Turf displaced.**—If a player, through dis-

placing turf, creates a hazard for himself, he cannot replace the turf until he has played his next shot.

41. Grounding Club.—A club has not to be grounded in a hazard, but no penalty is incurred if the club lightly touches grass. Where turf is in a sand hazard the club may be grounded. A good deal of argument has taken place over this question of grounding the club, but a patch of turf in a sand bunker may be regarded as part of the fair green. It is not considered permissible to ground the club on turf at the bottom of a dry ditch. If the ball goes into whins or bushes of which there is a considerable expanse, and lies in a clear spot in the clump, the club may be grounded if there is grass.

42. Long Grass.—Long grass is not a hazard.

43. Removing Stones.—A stone or other loose impediment may not be removed from any hazard, although the player's ball is lying within a club-length of such hazard, but not actually touching it. A case in point was discussed in *Golf* at some length. A player on the Jersey coast found a stone hanging in a whin bush within swinging distance of his club, the ball lying outside the bush on the green. On being referred to the Green Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club the question was decided thus:—"It has always been customary on this green, under the circumstances you mention, to move nothing in a bunker."

44. Dog Retrieving Ball from Whins.—A player's ball is driven into whins, his dog finds

Hazards—continued.

the ball and brings it to his master's feet. The ball should be dropped behind the whins, as near as possible to the point of entry, and a stroke counted. Should a dog lift the ball when at rest on the fair green, the player should drop the ball, or, if it cannot be recovered, another ball, as nearly as possible at the spot where it lay, without penalty; on the putting-green the ball may be replaced by hand.

45. Fences.—On many inland greens, when a ball is in an unplayable position in a hedge or fence, the rule is to allow the player to lift, drop as far behind as he chooses, and lose a penalty stroke. If the ball is off the course—out of bounds, that is—the player may tee another ball opposite the point where the other shot lies and count 2, or he may go back, tee another ball, and lose stroke and distance.

46. Whins.—On many greens whins are usually the subject of special rules; otherwise they are likely in course of time to disappear, as is the case at Musselburgh and St Andrews. A player, under St Andrews Rules, can play his ball out provided he does not break the whins down to get an easier stroke, or stand upon the branches.

47. Whins.—At Hoylake a ball in a whin must be treated as a ball lost in water.

48. Bent and Rushes.—At Balgownie links, Aberdeen, and at Prestwick, bent and rushes are not considered hazards.

49. Poles.—At Gullane the poles showing the line of the hole are treated as hazards; but at North Berwick, if a ball touches a pole, the ball may be lifted within a club's length away without penalty.

Lifting the Ball.

50. The last paragraph of Rule 20 says: "Should the lie of a lifted ball—one which has been within six inches of another—be altered by the opponent in playing, the ball may be placed in a lie near to, and as nearly as possible similar to, that from which it was lifted." This rule should be borne in mind, as a fozzled shot might jerk up and displace a large portion of turf, so that when the first man replaced the lie would be completely ruined.

51. On Blackheath, if a ball lies within six inches of objectionable matter, the ball may be lifted and dropped behind without a penalty.

Lost Ball.

52. The five minutes' limit should be adhered to. One never knows where a ball may go to. In Kramsö, a year or two ago, a golf ball was found in a curiosity shop. It had been picked up on the Porsanger Fjord, which is the most northerly spot in Norway, and where golf is, or was then, unknown.

53. Assisting an Opponent.—A player should exercise care in assisting an opponent to search for a lost ball, because, if in so doing he treads

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Lost Ball—*continued.*

upon the ball or moves it, his opponent can claim the hole.

54. Ball in a Hole.—Willie Park understands that under Rule 28 a ball is lost if it cannot be gathered even though it can be seen, as in the case of a ball down a rabbit hole—visible, yet out of reach.

55. Both Balls Lost.—A player and his opponent both have drives of apparently the same length, but neither ball can be found. In this case neither player can claim the hole, and it would be far more sportsmanlike if both players went back to the tee and played the hole over again, either counting the next shot as three, or agreeing to obliterate the lost drive and its penalty altogether. Take another case: One player's ball is topped into the bushes; his opponent's drive is a long one. Neither ball is found. In this particular instance the player who had the fozzled drive would naturally search for his ball first, as it fell to him to play the odd. Failing to find his ball, or to be able to play it if he did find it, he would give up the hole. This decision would put the other and farther-driven ball out of play so far as concerned that hole, which, accordingly, would go to the opponent. The following case in point appeared in *Golf* recently:—"A and B are playing off a tie in a competition by match play on American lines, each against each: in the event of a tie, the number of holes won to decide. At the fourth hole, the

boundary being a hedge, with ditch on the *inside* (the latter is, of course, not out of bounds) parallel with the course. A, playing the odd with his second, rolls into the ditch, while B slices the like, out of bounds (according to A), into the ditch (according to himself), but some twenty yards short of where A's entered the ditch. They fail to find it, and going on, fail to find A's also; so each claims the hole, but, of course, leaves the ultimate decision to the green committee. A bases his claim on the argument that his ball, though *afterwards* proved lost, is in play until B gives up the search for his own, and at the same time, of course, the hole. B contends that A lost the hole because *in actual fact*, though not proved until after, A lost his ball first, having to play the odd with his second. I may say both balls were found, B's out of bounds, and A's in a whin in the ditch." The decision of the Editor of *Golf* was that A won the hole, and his contention in the circumstances is the logically correct one.

Loose Impediments.

56. Players are often careless about Rule 11, and remove impediments which they have no right to touch. They should exact, as well as submit to, the penalty.

57. **Sand, Snow, and Ice.**—Under Rule 15 sand, snow, or ice might be regarded as loose impediments, and, therefore, if within a club-length of the ball, might be brushed away. Willie Park, jun.,

Loose Impediments—continued.

says that he hardly thinks this can have been intended to be the meaning of the rule, but rather that it was merely meant to permit of the club being soled when the ball lies on such sand, etc. In the competition for the *Dispatch* Trophy on the Braids this year, one of the competitors in the semi-final was very dubious as to even soleing his club on sand which had been sprinkled through the green, and had several times to appeal to the referee.

58. Ball Entangled in Worsteds.—Playing over a much frequented course, a player, on approaching to play his ball lying behind a bunker, found it entangled four or five times round with a skein of worsted. This is rather an unusual occurrence on a golf course, but it actually happened. He had three alternatives—he might have played the ball as it lay, or he might have borrowed a pair of scissors and removed the encumbrance, or he might have lighted a match and burned his way to the ball. What he might not do was to touch the ball so as to cause it to move.

Molehills.

59. A molehill is not considered a loose impediment, and must not be touched. Local rules deal specially with this case. At Gullane a molehill is considered a loose impediment, and may be removed, provided the ball does not touch it in any way, in which case it must remain. At North Berwick the molehill may be removed, and when a

ball lies on or touches a molehill the player may lift and drop without penalty.

Missing the Ball Intentionally.

60. There is no direct rule on this subject. Moreover, authorities differ, and we are told that Allan Robertson was in the wont to counsel a weak partner to miss the ball altogether if he had doubts as to the Swilcan. Nevertheless, it may be held that it is not golf. Each player should play his own game and take the bad with the good. Under Rule 4 it says: "The ball must be fairly struck at"; also "any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball is a stroke." The converse of this would surely be that any movement not intended to strike the ball is not a stroke. Then, again, under Rule 5, it is laid down that the partners "shall strike *alternately* during the play of the hole." "Strike" has only one interpretation, and an intentional miss does not come under this interpretation. Under Rule 29 it is stated that "a ball must be played wherever it lies." An intentional miss is not, therefore, in accordance with this rule. Under Rule 6, if a player shall play when his partner should have done so, his side shall lose the hole, except at the tee shot. Many well-known players have discussed the subject. Mr W. Laidlaw Purves, writing to *Golf* in July 1894, asked: "How can a player who intentionally misses the ball be said to have conformed to Rule 5. He has not done so, but has committed a breach of this rule, and cannot be looked upon as playing

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Missing the Ball Intentionally—*continued.*

the ball." A golfer, whose name I have forgotten, writing on this subject, says very pertinently: "If the missing of the ball intentionally be not meant to deceive the opponents, why is any motion of the club necessary? Why should the player not say to his opponents, 'I wish my partner to play, and you can count a stroke against me for my not playing'? Why did Allan Robertson 'whisper' his advice to the duffer? Why did he not say openly, 'Let our opponents count one for your not playing, and let me play this stroke'? Because, I contend, that it was not honestly 'winning the hole,' and Allan and his partner wished to deceive their opponents by making a pretence of conforming to Rule 5, and made the false appearance of '*striking alternately.*' It should be our pride to keep the 'ethics of Golf, and the chivalry of Golf' on the highest platform, and I think to intentionally deceive our opponent is not worthy of the game."

Muddy Ball.

61. A ball with mud attached to it is not unplayable, and the hole must be played out, mud or no mud. On certain courses, where the soil is heavy, there should be a local rule giving permission to lift, clean, and replace ball.

Putting-Green.

62. If a player's ball goes on a putting-green other than that for which he is playing, he must, both in medal and match play, lift his ball, without

a penalty, off the green, and drop it in the usual way at the side, on the course, but not nearer to the hole to which the parties are playing. On some courses local rules necessitate the ball being placed on the ground behind the green.

Rebound.

63. There is no reason why the ball should not be played for a rebound. On one occasion, young Tom Morris, while playing a match at St Andrews, was close to the wall, and so placed that he could not play straight for the green. He played at a certain angle against the wall, and the rebound laid the ball dead.

Rabbit-Scrape.

64. A rabbit-scrape is a hazard, and in match play the ball must be played, or the hole given up. Many clubs, especially on inland greens, allow the lifting out of a rabbit-scrape without penalty. On other courses (Muirfield, for example) there is a penalty of a stroke. The ball has in these cases to be dropped behind the scrape; but if the scrape be in a bunker, then the ball must be dropped in the bunker.

Striking the Ball.

65. The ball, under Rule 4, must be struck. You can't place the club-head close down beside the ball and lift it forward. Nor can you use the club-shaft as a billiard cue.

66. **Downward Stroke.**—Under Rule 4, "any

34 MATCH PLAY—THROUGH THE GREEN

Striking the Ball—*continued.*

movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball is a stroke," and it has always been held that the travelling stroke downward is alone effective for counting purposes.

67. Plenty of discussion has taken place as to what constitutes a stroke, and Rule 4 tells us that "any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball is a stroke." But how about the following:—An enthusiastic lady golfer, who has the misfortune to be very short-sighted, when playing in a foursome lately, came up to what she supposed to be the ball, but which was in reality a mushroom. Swinging the club well back, she drove the edible into fragments. Great was her chagrin when a ball was pointed out to her, lying in a tuft of grass close at hand, and the mistake was explained. Was this a stroke or was it not? The ball was not even addressed, yet the intention was to strike the ball.

Striking the Ball Twice.

68. In many cases this can only be detected by the sound; but an examination of the club would probably show whether the ball had been struck twice or not. It is generally in the course of the follow through that a ball is hit twice in the same motion of the club. The penalty of loss of hole should be exacted.

Snow.

69. A ball lying in snow is to all intents and purposes an unplayable ball. Snow is not a hazard, and the privilege allowed by Rule 18 should, it is claimed, be extended, and so much of the snow cleared away as to give the player a view of the ball.

Steps.

70. At Littlestone, a ball lying under the steps in any bunker may be lifted (under a penalty of one stroke) and dropped behind, so as to rest within a club's length of such steps.

Stepping on the Ball.

71. Rule 23 is also held to include the stepping on a ball by an opponent, who thereby loses the hole.

Teeing-Boxes.

72. At North Berwick, a ball touching a teeing-box may be lifted to within a club's length away, but not nearer the hole, without penalty. At Prestwick, should a box prevent in any way a player playing to the hole, he can have it removed.

Teeing.

73. The rule for practice is to tee in stroke and distance penalties ; or in a lost ball in medal play.

Trees.

74. Various clubs on inland courses have local rules as to ball in tree. One may be quoted to the effect that, if a ball lodge in a tree, another may be dropped within two club-lengths to right or left, and played without a penalty.

Unplayable Ball.

75. Under the old rule of Golf in force for generations prior to 1858, if a player considered his ball to lie in an unplayable condition he asked the consent of his opponent to lift it and drop behind, losing a stroke. If the opponent thought the ball playable he then tried it himself, and if he succeeded in dislodging it in two strokes, these strokes had to be added to the score of the player whose ball had thus been played. If, on the other hand, the ball could not be dislodged by the opponent in two strokes, then it was lifted, dropped, and a stroke counted. This was the rule both in match and in medal play. On Gullane Links there is a rule to the effect that if a ball should happen to lie in a rabbit-hole or scrape, or other place where it is unplayable, the player may lift it out, drop it, and play from behind the hazard, losing a stroke. Should the player's opponent challenge an unplayable ball, the opponent shall be allowed to have one stroke at the ball as it lies ; and, should he succeed in moving it more than a club's length from the place in which it lay, the ball shall be considered playable, and the player loses the hole.

76. Ball in Dyke.—A ball lying in a dyke would certainly be an unplayable ball, and in match play would mean the loss of the hole.

77. Ball under Timber.—One of the greens on the links of the Glasgow club at Gailies is at the foot of the railway embankment, from which a wall divides it, the wall itself being supported by baulks of timber on the side next the green. In approaching, a player's ball was tightly jammed between the timber and the wall, about two feet from the ground. Plenty of argument took place as to what should be done, and the player's opponents eventually, under protest, consented to call the hole halved. This was a curious decision, as, the player not being able to play the ball where it lay, the hole was lost. There appeared to be no local rule.

Worm Casts.

78. Under Rule 34 worm casts lying around the hole or on the line of the putt may be removed by brushing lightly with the hand across the putt. In playing through the green, the player cannot remove the worm casts unless they are loose. In moist weather, when they adhere to the ground, they cannot be touched except with the back of the hand lightly to remove loose portions. When they are lying through the green, to remove them with a club or irregularly by the hand, implies loss of the hole.

Water.

79. It is customary to give players the option, in the case of burns and ditches and other recognised water hazards, to lift the ball out of the hazard, even although it may not be actually in the water. A ball driven into water, whether it can be recovered or not, cannot be considered as a lost ball. The penalty is a stroke, and the same, or another, ball is dropped.

80. Water in Bunker.—In match play a ball lying in water in a hazard may be lifted and dropped behind the hazard with the loss of a stroke. It is common enough on low-lying greens after heavy rainfall for water to lie temporarily among whins and bushes, and this occurrence very frequently gives rise to much agitation of mind among clubmen. Under Rule 21, water implies any water on the course, including temporary pools formed by rain. Water in a hazard also comes under this Rule; and Willie Park draws attention to the fact that the player who lifts a ball out of water in a hazard, and takes it out of the hazard, is subject to the penalty of one stroke, while another ball lying in the same hazard, close to, but not in, the water, would require, under match rules, to be played as it lay, or the hole given up.

81. Local Rules.—On Sandwich Links water has special rules. A ball in water—casual or permanent—can either be played out where it lies or may be dropped behind the hazard, a stroke

being lost. As regards a recognised water hazard, it is not necessary that the ball should be in the water. At North Berwick, should a ball be driven into the sea, it must, if recoverable, be dropped on the beach within two club-lengths of the water, under the penalty of one stroke. A ball, if it cannot be recovered, must be treated as a lost ball.

Wet Ground or Sand.

82. The supposition is that it is wet sand that is referred to under Rule 13, and, therefore, a ball in dry sand, although firmly enough fixed, must be played as it lies.

83. **Replacing the Ball.**—The ball must be replaced loosely *in* the hole, and not on the edge.

Wind Moving Ball.

84. Under Rule 22, if a ball at rest shall be displaced by any agency outside the match, the player shall drop it or another ball as nearly as possible at the spot where it lay. Wind is not supposed to be an agency outside the match.

Wrong Ball.

85. **Opponent's.**—If you play your opponent's ball, and the mistake is discovered ere he has played, a stroke is lost, the ball is recalled, and each man plays his own ball. The replaced ball is to be put by hand as near as possible to where it lay at first.

Wrong Ball—continued.

86. Opponent's.—A and B both drive from the tee, and A plays his second. B's ball cannot be found, and A claims the hole. It having, however, transpired that A, by mistake, had played B's ball, A lost the hole. Each player ought to make certain that he is playing his own gutta.

87. Ball Outside of Match.—Where a player inadvertently plays a ball which does not belong to the match, no penalty is incurred: the ball is simply replaced, and then played. But this is altered if the ball is holed out. In that case the player who had the misfortune to take the wrong ball loses the hole. It matters not, however, how many strokes have been played with the wrong ball, always providing it is not holed out.

88. If a player plays the ball of a third party, who discovers the mistake, recalls the ball, and points out the player's own to him before he has holed out, the player should continue with his own, blotting out all count of the mistaken ball.

89. In Bunker.—Two players driving from the tee landed about a foot apart in a large and deep sand bunker. One of the players, taking his niblick, missed his own ball entirely, struck his opponent's, and lifted it out of the bunker. In this case, under Rule 27, the player loses a stroke, and the ball is replaced.

PUTTING-GREEN.

Ball in Motion.

90. A's ball is two inches from the hole. B putts for a half and holes. In passing A's ball he sets it in motion also, and, after his own ball is holed, he stops A's ball from going in. In this case the movement of A's ball was concurrent with that of B's, and was due to the play of B. He ought, therefore, to have waited until A's ball had ceased rolling, and while rolling he was not justified in hindering it from dropping into the hole. A should get the hole.

Ball Striking Opponent's Caddie.

91. This rule leads to hardship sometimes. Take an actual case that happened. Two players had played four strokes each on the green. One holed out, and therefore was safe for a half at least. The other played the like, his ball ran past the hole and struck his opponent's caddie. He claimed the hole, and, under the rule, was entitled to it. Yet the moment his ball had missed the hole he had lost on that green.

Ball Dropping into Hole.

92. A player's ball is on the lip of the hole. His opponent has a yard putt and plays. The ball at the hole drops in without any apparent cause, and must be considered as having been holed out in the previous stroke.

Brushing Across the Putt.

93. Mr Hilton says that this rule does not seem to be thoroughly appreciated. The fact that the player is allowed to brush the hand lightly across the line of the putt enables many players to take undue advantage of this concession, and, even although the act in many cases may be quite unconscious, it is nevertheless most reprehensible, and quite as flagrant a breach of the Rules as touching sand in a hazard, which is presumed to be the natural prerogative of all beginners.

Caddie.

94. Standing at the Hole.—Rule 33 allows a player's caddie or his partner's caddie to stand at the hole; but the practice is to allow any one to do this service.

95. How to Stand.—The caddie, when standing at the hole, should stand in such position as not to injure the putting line of the opponent's ball. In soft ground heel marks might be left, and the player should watch that this is not done.

96. Employ Own Caddie.—A player asked his opponent's caddie to stand at the hole, and the boy was struck by the ball. The opponent, in consequence, lost the hole. It would be better, therefore, if each player had the assistance of his own caddie in similar circumstances.

97. Ball Striking Flag-stick.—If a player in a foursome plays for the hole, and the ball runs past the hole, but strikes the flag-stick, which his partner's

caddie holds in his hand, the hole goes to the opponents.

Flag in Hole.

98. If ball strikes flag in hole there is no penalty. It is, of course, the etiquette to remove the flag, and the opponent should see that this is done before the player takes his shot.

Flag.

99. The removal of the flag from the hole is referred to in rather a curious way. For instance, under the "Etiquette" regulations the removal is "recommended"; by the Rules for Match Play the removal is "permitted"; and under the Medal Rules it is "insisted" upon under penalty of disqualification.

Halving a Hole.

100. According to the "Etiquette" of the game, when an opponent on the putting-green says "That's a half," that amounts to the statement "I agree to halve that hole." In one case, when a player was preparing to take a short putt, he overheard his opponent say "Halved." He still, however, played the putt, but failed to hole out. He, however, claimed a half, and was perfectly right in doing so. Many players, even after the hole is allowed, persist in holing out, but not with the same care, probably, that they would otherwise have taken.

Loose Impediments.

101. A small growing fungus, although easily removeable by a sweep of the hand, must not be removed. The difficulty in this case is to discover from the stem of the fungus if it was growing when brushed aside or not. This small point once gave rise to much argument in a professional foursome at St Andrews. No decision could be obtained from the referee, as he was unable to decide whether the plant had been loose or not.

Moving at the Hole.

102. Players and caddies should not move at the hole when a putt is being taken. To exemplify its strict interpretation, I may refer to an incident which occurred in an important match at St Andrews some few years ago. Just as a player putted, his opponent's caddie shifted his position. The player's caddie promptly claimed the hole, asserting that the ball had thereby been exposed to the wind, and the referee had no option but to concede the claim.

Pressing Down Irregularities.

103. This rule is plain enough. It says that a player, or a player's caddie, shall not press down or remove any irregularities of surface near the ball. In a book published in America, in which the Royal and Ancient rules are given, the author, apparently not taking up golf in that reverent spirit we are accustomed to in this country, has

a note on this rule. He says:—"As the rule stands, it would be well for any player anxious to hole his putt to get some bystander or friend to press down or remove any irregularities. The rule prohibits only himself or his caddie from so doing. It might go against him in the committee, however, if the point were disputed."

Pointing Out the Line.

104. Golfers should note the severity of this rule with regard to pointing out the line to the hole. To touch the ground at all on the line to the hole is forbidden. A player's caddie cannot touch the line of the putt, even with the shaft of a club, in pointing out the line to his master, without incurring penalty.

Replacing a Ball.

105. If, when on the putting-green, a player's ball strikes an opponent's ball, removing it to some distance, the latter's ball can be replaced at once, even although the first player is laid a stymie.

Size of Putting-Green.

106. Although 20 yards is the size of putting-green to be aimed at, the greenkeeper has to do the best he can with the ground at his disposal. There is frequently some difficulty in defining where the putting-green leaves off, and it has to be borne in mind that any ground in the nature of a hazard, although within the 20 yards limit, is not part of the putting-green.

Snow.

107. Many clubs, including Prestwick, North Berwick, Luffness, and Aberdeen (Balgownie), have a rule to the effect that when ice or snow lies on the putting-greens, parties are recommended to make their own arrangements as to its removal or not before commencing the match.

Soleing the Club.

108. In regard to the practice of soleing the putter in front of the ball on the putting-green, Mr B. Hall Blyth, one of the committee who framed the new rules of golf, says that it was the intention of the committee to allow the club to be soled immediately in front of the ball.

109. The interpretation of the phrase "immediately in front of the ball" is given as "almost touching the ball in front."

Striking away the Ball.

110. Under Rule 36 of the old St Andrews Rules, players used to strike away the ball of the previous player if it was on the lip of the hole, after holing in the odd or the like, claiming the hole if they had holed in the like, and the half if they had holed in the odd; and this right given by the old rule is still in force. In the match between Sayers and A. Kirkcaldy there was a dispute, it will be remembered, because Andrew Kirkcaldy

had struck away his opponent's ball when it had barely stopped rolling. At Musselburgh, in the £50 match between J. H. Taylor and Willie Park, jun., the former, immediately on holing the like, knocked away Park's ball, which lay just on the edge of the hole.

Stymie.

111. Replacing.—The following point arose in connection with the Minchinhampton Golf Club :—A, by his approach putt, knocked B farther from the hole and laid a stymie for himself. A again played, negotiated the stymie, and holed his ball. B's caddie replaced his ball in its original position and B holed out. The Editor of *Golf* held that B exercised his option by allowing his ball to remain as a stymie to A, and, therefore, after A played his stroke, B was debarred from replacing his ball in its original position.

112. "Bogey" Competition.—In a "Bogey" competition there are no stymies.

113. Three-Ball Matches.—There are no stymies in three-ball matches.

114. Measuring.—In measuring a stymie the six inches are taken from the inside surfaces of the balls.

Wind Moving Ball.

115. If a player's ball is at the hole, and a sudden gust of wind blows it away—downhill probably—the player must simply bear his misfortune and play from the new position.

Water.

116. Casual water on a putting-green does not constitute a hazard, and the player may either play the ball as it lies, grounding his club behind, or lift and place behind the water without a penalty.

MEDAL PLAY.

AT THE TEE.

Honour.

117. In medal play the honour should be observed as in match play, but there is no penalty.

Lost Ball.

118. A player whose tee ball is lost tees another ball and counts his next stroke as his third.

Teeing Outside Limits.

119. A player playing his ball outside the limits of the teeing-ground shall be disqualified, unless he corrects his error by playing off another ball within the prescribed area.

THROUGH THE GREEN.

Addressing the Ball.

120. In playing through the green the ball farthest from the hole should be played first, but this is only a matter of custom.

50 MEDAL PLAY—THROUGH THE GREEN

Addressing the Ball—*continued.*

121. Movement of Ball.—A point arose quite recently during a medal competition. A player, while addressing his ball for an approach, accidentally hit it a few yards backwards. This, of course, counts as a stroke.

Ball Striking Player.

122. In the Midland Counties Championship, one of the players struck a ball against a bank so that it rolled back on his foot. Thinking that he had disqualified himself, he did not hole out. The championship is, however, played under medal rules, and in this case only a stroke was lost.

Discontinuing Play.

123. The council of the St Anne's Club had a curious point to decide under Rule 11. The course was frost-bound. A couple started from the first hole and played their tee shots. Both did well, and one of them was so elated with his success that he proceeded to slide over an ice-bound pond in front of the tee. The ice gave way, and he fell in up to his neck. His partner hauled him out and sent him back to the clubhouse to put on another man's spare clothes. After an interval he returned, and the two struck off again and completed their round. The question arose whether the player who had not fallen into the pond ought not to be disqualified under Rule 11. The St Anne's council decided that he

was not disqualified, because that rule only said, "competitors may not discontinue play because of bad weather." And he had not discontinued play because of bad weather, but rather because of the "act of God or the King's enemies." But, then, he had played two tee shots. The council held that he must be penalised two strokes, he having lifted his ball "out of a difficulty of any description" and teed behind it. This is subtle but just, says the *Manchester Courier* golfing correspondent. And yet we are told that there are golfers, other than metaphysicians or Chancery practitioners, who are ambitious of serving golf club committees!

124. Unacquaintance with Course.—Two competitors were playing a medal round on links where the course had been slightly altered. After putting out, they were uncertain as to their future path, and waited, seated, until a couple behind them had come up to the green, from whom they might obtain the necessary information. The committee afterwards decided that, as they had waited seated, they were disqualified. In this case the committee acted somewhat harshly, but were quite within the spirit of the rule. A competition must be carried on continuously, and without interval. Competitors should make themselves cognisant of all changes on the course before they enter upon the match.

Hazards.

125. It is held that in medal play a contravention of Rule 14 (match play) confers disqualification.

Hazards—continued.

126. Lifting out of Whins or Bushes.—In medal competitions, a player, should he have the misfortune to get into whins, must, in lifting, keep the hazard between him and the hole, taking his line from the point where the ball entered the hazard. He must face the hazard, and drop or tee on the nearest available ground behind the hazard. He can not carry his ball to the side of the point of entry, and should be disqualified for doing so.

127. Lifting the Ball.—It is a common error that the ball, before it can be lifted, must be unplayable; but this is not the case, and the lifting is entirely at the option of the player. He can either play or lift at any time and lose two strokes. The rule is directly opposed to that in match play, where all balls must be played where they lie, except as otherwise provided in the rules, or the hole given up.

128. Teeing the Ball behind Hazard.—If the ball goes into whins or bushes, of which there is a considerable expanse, the ball may be teed on a clear spot in the clump behind the place where it landed, provided that the player has room sufficient to swing a club. He can ground his club if there is grass.

Moving the Ball.

129. If a ball at rest is accidentally moved by the other competitor, the ball is replaced and no penalty incurred.

Putting-Green.

130. If a player's ball goes on a putting-green other than that for which he is playing, he must lift his ball, without a penalty, off the green and drop it at the side on the course, but not nearer to the hole for which he is playing.

Sheltering.

131. Players in medal competitions who may cease playing to take shelter because of bad weather are disqualified. Many clubs have special rules as to this. I quote from the rules of the County Sligo Golf Club as follows:—"On occasions of sudden showers of rain or snow, competitors shall not be disqualified for temporarily discontinuing play."

132. Taking Refreshments. — Although competitors must continue playing until they have finished their competition, weather and all other conditions notwithstanding, this does not imply that they may not take refreshments if brought out to them.

Striking the Ball.

133. Under Rule 12, taken in conjunction with Rule 4 of match play, when the player pushes, scrapes, or spoons the ball, he is penalised by disqualification.

Wrong Ball.

134. If a competitor plays his partner's ball, the mistake can be rectified by replacing the ball as nearly as possible where it originally lay. The custom is, even when the ball is holed out, to allow this to be done. The penalty of a stroke is not exacted.

Water.

135. In medal play the player has the option of dropping a ball and losing one stroke, or of teeing behind the water and losing two strokes.

PUTTING-GREEN.

Holing Out.

136. All balls must be holed out under penalty of disqualification.

Removing Flag.

137. Under Rule 9 it is stated that the flag shall be removed from the hole. No penalty is named, but, under Rule 12, the penalty for a breach of any rule shall be disqualification.

138. If a player's ball is cannoned into the hole by another player the ball must be replaced and holed out. A player whose ball is in line nearest to the hole should hole out first, or lift until the player farther off has played.

Trial of Greens.

139. Rule 3 says:—"New holes shall be made for the medal round, and thereafter no member shall play any stroke on a putting-green before competing." An English club had a local rule to the following effect:—"On the morning of the medal day new holes will ordinarily be made, and any member playing at them before he competes will be disqualified." A member of this club played in this contest, having previously played the same morning, and contended that, as the holes had not been moved, they were not new, and his previous play did not entail disqualification. The interpretation of the rule given by the Editor of *Golf* is that preliminary practice is not forbidden altogether on a competition morning. The putting-green is strictly debarred until the competition is entered upon. But a player may play a few tee shots or other shots through the green.

GENERAL.

Amateur.

140. The following is the St Andrews definition of an amateur:—"An amateur golfer is a golfer who has never made for sale clubs, balls, or any other article connected with the game; who has never carried clubs for hire after attaining the age of fifteen years; and who has never carried clubs for hire at any time within six years of the date at which the competition begins; who has never received any consideration for playing in a match, or for giving lessons in the game, and who for a period of five years prior to 1st September 1886 has never received a money prize in an open competition."

"Bogey" Ties.

141. Ties in "Bogey" competitions are played off in the usual fashion by another round.

Caddie.

142. Whatever the caddie does, his master bears the penalty.

Caddies.

143. On many courses, as Aberdeen (Balgownie) Links for instance, the following bye-law is observed:—Parties having caddies may pass those carrying their own clubs.

Foul Stroke.

144. The following question was put to the editor of *Golf*:—Is a known error in scoring in a club or public competition to be left uncorrected because the playing opponent of the player making the foul stroke has not seen the stroke, or, through ignorance of the game or other cause, has failed to keep a correct card? The reply was:—We are strongly of opinion that members of a club following the stages of any important tournament in which a large field of competitors are engaged, not only have the right, but are bound in justice to all the players competing to take note of any irregularity in the play which may occur. It may be true enough to say that outside spectators can have no *locus standi* in the matter; but members of the club, or competitors who have played their matches, or who have them still to play, have a clear right to take note of, and to report to the authorities, any circumstance which they concur in believing to be an infringement of the rules—an infringement which has been allowed to go unnoticed by the umpire, who has accepted the strangely illogical theory of his duties that his position is simply passive, and not active.

Handicaps.

145. The standard division in handicapping is three-fourths of the difference between the handicaps for singles. In foursomes, each couple shall receive as odds in each match three-eighths of the difference between their aggregate handicap allow-

Handicaps—continued.

ance and that of their opponents. Half strokes or over count as one; smaller fractions are not counted.

146. Readjustment.—Handicaps may be altered at the discretion of the committee even after a round or two of a competition has been played. The draw should not be made until the handicaps have been revised; but a player's game may improve so much in the course of a month that his handicap may not be in accordance with the game he is playing, and the committee are quite at liberty to reduce such a player.

Passing other Players.

147. Although it is etiquette for a foursome to allow a couple playing a medal round to pass, there is no St Andrews Rule making this obligatory. Only in three-ball matches can a single claim the right to pass. Various clubs have special rules conferring upon medal players the honour of precedence.

Scoring.

148. In the absence of a special marker for medal competitions, the competitors shall score one for the other. Outsiders should not be introduced.

149. One Competitor.—In a monthly medal competition the weather was so bad that only one

member turned up and went round alone, with a caddie scoring for him. The score did not count (firstly), because one member does not constitute a competition; (secondly), a professional is debarred from scoring.

Stroke and Distance.

150. Stroke and distance means : one shot for the first ball played, the second for the penalty, and the third for the next shot.

CURIOUS INCIDENTS.

A Golfing Cow.

151. The other day a Bombay golfer, approaching the second hole, struck his ball straight as a die, but "just a leetle too hard." Spinning across the green, it rolled against the near hind heel of a brindled cow. Before the ball had ceased rolling, the sportive animal kicked out, gave the ball precisely the required touch at thirty club-lengths—and holed out.

Ball in Pocket.

152. On a Welsh green, a few months back, a lady, driving a long brassey shot off the tee, saw the ball apparently hit a gentleman playing in front, and, on inquiry being made, it was discovered, much to the astonishment of both, that the ball had found a resting-place in his coat-tail pocket.

Ball under Wheels.

153. At a Championship meeting at Portrush, a ball was driven from the tee; and the next stroke it received was from, or rather under, the wheels of an excursion train.

Ball in Club-house.

154. One of those curious conundrums that occasionally trouble the mind of the golfer will be best understood by printing the following letter to the Editor of *Golf in extenso*:—In playing the last hole on the Seascale Links, my partner sliced his drive badly, and, in consequence, had to play his second shot over the club-house—a small building which stands upon the course. He took his brassey and lashed his ball clean through the open door of the dressing-room, where, after rushing up and down the walls, visiting the floor and ceiling, breaking a comb, and horribly frightening two elderly gentlemen, it finally rested in peace upon the boards. My friend claimed to be allowed to play it out from where it lay; I said he should bring it out and drop it, losing a stroke. The local rules seemingly did not cover the case, and as the dispute clouded the brightness of a fortnight's holiday and threatens to mar a friendship of years, be good enough to say which of us was right. The reply was:—The player had two courses open to him—to try to play the ball out without imperilling the limbs and the lives of the occupants of the club-house, or endangering the glass ware of the establishment; or to give up the hole. In asking to play the ball as it lay, he was within his rights, but we also think that the offer to allow the ball to be brought out and dropped with the loss of a stroke was a generous one, and ought to have been gratefully accepted.

Balls Colliding.

155. Golfers, says the *Westminster Gazette*, will be interested in an extraordinary incident which has happened on the Clapham Common Links. A lady was driving from the second tee just as another player was playing his second through the green, the second hole and the eighth crossing. Neither golfer could see the other—they were more than fifty yards apart—owing to the intervening gorse bushes. The balls, strange to say, hit each other in mid-air with quite mathematical precision.

Cows.

156. Most golfers have heard of the memorable cow which was presumed to have swallowed the ball of a player in a competition on the Buxton course. In a match, however, between the Seaton Carew and the Lytham and St Anne's Golf Clubs, a cow achieved some success in the mastication of three balls. One of the visiting club members was unfortunate enough to lose a hole there, as after her ladyship had been persuaded to disgorge the pilule, the caddie promptly picked it up, and the player gave up the hole. But, under Rule 22 (a ball at rest displaced by any agency outside the match), a player can drop another ball, and this should have been done in this case.

Cart of Straw.

157. On an English green recently a player in a foursome sliced his ball into a cartload of straw

proceeding along the road which crosses the line for the green. The player's side claimed to be allowed to drop another ball. The opponents contended that the ball was recoverable, and refused to allow another ball to be dropped. Then ensued climbing and diving operations on the part of the caddies, but all to no purpose, and the hole was claimed and given up. The fact that the ball could not be got was surely proof enough that it was not recoverable according to the rule.

Club in House.

158. A very remarkable stroke at golf occurred at Gullane. A gentleman was waiting for his turn at the first tee, and, to fill in the time, he began to practise his swing. In doing so he turned round and, facing the schoolmaster's house, made a fine swipe at an imaginary ball. To the astonishment of those at the tee, as well as of himself, the club slipped from his hands, and, describing a fine curve in the air, struck the right uppermost pane of the bedroom window on the second flat of the schoolmaster's house, through which it disappeared. A distinct sound of broken crockery followed from inside, suggesting to the onlookers that the club had demolished some bedroom utensil in its fall. The owner of the club, who seemed to feel his position keenly, went and rang the bell and interviewed the maid, explaining with many protestations his extreme regret at the absurd mistake, &c. The maid listened impassively for a little while to

Club in House—continued.

his excited apologies, and at last, taking in the situation, she drily remarked, "I suppose ye'll hae come for your club?" The golfer admitted that that, in fact, was the real object of his mission, and the wandering driver was accordingly restored to him.

Crows.

159. A golfer, in playing the ninth hole at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, had the misfortune to observe a crow swoop down, pick up his ball, and disappear homewards with the treasure.

160. One day, when going over Glenluce golf course, several gentlemen observed a crow circling around, and one of them made the remark that "that fellow was watching the balls." One of them drove a ball, and, as the stroke was ill-applied, the ball did not travel more than forty yards. Down flew the bird some half-dozen yards from the ball, and after inquisitively viewing it for a moment, walked majestically up to it, picked it up, and carried it along some distance farther and commenced to peck at it. John Crow has wonderfully strong mandibles, but he found the ball equally tough, and seemed disappointed that he could not gorge it. The golfers were meantime coming up, and Mr Crow again picked up the ball and flew off with it some forty or fifty yards, then alighted and repeated his manœuvres.

Fielding the Ball.

161. On a golf course in South Africa a ball struck from the tee hit a Kaffir on the chest. The native picked up the ball and brought it back again. On courses in this country, where the game is new, balls have been retrieved by boys ignorant of the game, and the only thing to be done is to drop the ball where it was picked up, without a penalty.

Found in Pocket.

162. During a monthly medal competition at Crieff a rather curious incident occurred. While one of the players was approaching the sixth hole he was struck on the side by a ball driven from the tee-ground at the fifth hole. On looking for the ball that struck him, he discovered it in the pocket of his jacket.

Holed by Water.

163. A strange occurrence took place at Wilmslow. Heavy rain had fallen, and the water in many places lay in pools about a foot deep. A streamlet ran over the hole on one of the putting-greens. A player's ball had been driven by the second stroke to within forty yards of the putting-green. With the approach shot the player lofted on to the green, and the ball dropped into the rill of flowing water, by which it was gently borne along and safely deposited in the hole. This gave the player the hole in three strokes.

Hedge Sparrow.

164. A player drove his ball into a high hedge, and, after a long search for the missing ball, it was at last discovered in a hedge sparrow's nest, snugly ensconced on the top of three tiny blue eggs, only one of which was smashed.

Hitting two Balls.

165. The following curious occurrence happened on a green, and it may be best related in the narrator's own language :—In a stroke competition, my opponent and I had both fairly good drives from the last tee. I played the odd, and, just as he was addressing his ball, one of the following couple drove off. His drive came straight for us, and, after landing, ran so as to come directly in the line of my opponent's cleek. I was watching his shot closely, as I happened to be standing just beside him. His cleek *hit both balls exactly at the same moment*. His own ball went forty or fifty yards, almost at right angles to its intended line; the other ball came to a stop some thirty yards nearer the green than it would otherwise have been. By mutual agreement we declared the incident a rub on the green; thereby my opponent lost his stroke. I had already lost the match, and the law-breaker behind had thirty yards added to his drive.

Impalement.

166. Playing on the Bromley and Bickley Club's course a player lofted a ball at a bunker, and found it impaled on one of the points of some barbed wire surrounding the hazard. The loosely hanging wire was oscillating violently, and considerable force was necessary before the ball could be withdrawn.

In His Pocket.

167. A golfer at Stow-on-the-Wold, in trying to play over a stone wall, half topped his ball, which rebounded from the wall, struck the player, and ultimately dropped into his left-hand coat pocket. Under Match Rules, he lost the hole.

Lark's Nest.

168. When playing to the Rushes Hole (No. 13) at Hoylake during a spring meeting of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, a well-known Lancashire cricketer and golfer found his ball, from his tee shot, in a curious lie, as it was lodged in a lark's nest, which contained three eggs.

Pig.

169. On the Rosapenna Golf Course, County Donegal, a pig trotted off one of the putting-greens with a ball in her mouth and a contented twirl in her tail. The player was no match for the nimble porker, who headed for home at the double. Helter-skelter down the hill behind his cabin came the owner of the pig to

Pig—*continued.*

rescue his bacon from the hated Saxon, but not until safe on the hearthstone would piggy drop the ball.

Snakes.

170. On the Dum-Dum course, Calcutta, a rub of the green may be had in a way not to be looked for on home courses. A player in a competition, on going up to his ball, found it twice in succession lying right alongside a snake.

Scythe Cuts Ball in Two.

171. On the Neasden Links, near London, a well-driven ball struck the edge of a scythe blade in the greenkeeper's hand and was cut clean in two, a half falling on each side. The ball was a finely-made one of black gutta.

Ball on Roof.

172. A curious incident happened at the autumn meeting of the Tantallon Club at North Berwick. The captain, Mr Hall Blyth, having driven inside the rail at Mr Hutchison's clubhouse from a missed tee shot, subsequently struck the face of the hill, and the ball rebounded on to the roof of the house, where it remained. Accordingly Mr Blyth mounted and played his next from the roof.

RULES FOR THE GAME OF GOLF,

AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB, ST. ANDREWS.

1. The Game of Golf is played by two or more sides, each playing its own ball. A side may consist of one or more persons.

2. The game consists in each side playing a ball from a tee into a hole by successive strokes, and the hole is won by the side holing its ball in the fewest strokes, except as otherwise provided for in the rules. If two sides hole out in the same number of strokes, the hole is halved.

3. The teeing-ground shall be indicated by two marks placed in a line at right angles to the course, and the player shall not tee in front of, nor on either side of, these marks, nor more than two club-lengths behind them. A ball played from outside the limits of the teeing-ground, as thus defined, may be recalled by the opposite side.

The hole shall be $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches deep.

4. The ball must be fairly struck at, and not pushed, scraped, or spooned, under penalty of the loss of the hole. Any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball is a stroke.

5. The game commences by each side playing a ball from

the first teeing-ground. In a match with two or more on a side, the partners shall strike off alternately from the tees, and shall strike alternately during the play of the hole.

The players who are to strike against each other shall be named at starting, and shall continue in the same order during the match.

The player who shall play first on each side shall be named by his own side.

In case of failure to agree, it shall be settled by lot or toss which side shall have the option of leading.

6. If a player shall play when his partner should have done so, his side shall lose the hole, except in the case of the tee shot, when the shot may be recalled at the option of the opponents.

7. The side winning a hole shall lead in starting for the next hole, and may recall the opponent's stroke should he play out of order. This privilege is called the "honour." On starting for a new match, the winner of the long match in the previous round is entitled to the "honour." Should the first match have been halved, the winner of the last hole gained is entitled to the "honour."

8. One round of the links—generally 18 holes—is a match, unless otherwise agreed upon. The match is won by the side which gets more holes ahead than there remain holes to be played, or by the side winning the last hole when the match was all even at the second last hole. If both sides have won the same number, it is a halved match.

9. After the balls are struck from the tee, the ball farthest from the hole to which the parties are playing shall be played first, except as otherwise provided for in the rules. Should the wrong side play first, the opponent may recall the stroke before his side has played.

10. Unless with the opponent's consent, a ball struck from the tee shall not be changed, touched, or moved before the

hole is played out, under the penalty of one stroke, except as otherwise provided for in the rules.

11. In playing through the green, all *loose* impediments, within a club-length of a ball which is not lying in or touching a hazard, may be removed, but loose impediments which are more than a club-length from the ball shall not be removed, under the penalty of one stroke.

12. Before striking at the ball, the player shall not move, bend, or break anything fixed or growing near the ball, except in the act of placing his feet on the ground for the purpose of addressing the ball, and in soleing his club to address the ball, under the penalty of the loss of the hole, except as provided for in Rule 18.

13. A ball stuck fast in wet ground or sand may be taken out and replaced loosely in the hole which it has made.

14. When a ball lies in or touches a hazard, the club shall not touch the ground, nor shall anything be touched or moved before the player strikes at the ball, except that the player may place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of addressing the ball, under the penalty of the loss of the hole.

At the General Meeting of the Royal and Ancient, held in the spring of 1895, the following addition was made to Rule 14:—"But if, in the backward or downward swing, any grass, bent, whin, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, a wall, a paling, or other immovable obstacle be touched, no penalty shall be incurred."

15. A "hazard" shall be any bunker of whatever nature—water, sand, loose earth, mole-hills, paths, roads or railways, whins, bushes, rushes, rabbit scrapes, fences, ditches, or anything which is not the ordinary green of the course, except sand blown on to the grass by wind, or sprinkled on grass for the preservation of the links, or snow or ice, or bare patches on the course.

16. A player or a player's caddie shall not press down or remove any irregularities of surface near the ball, except at the teeing-ground, under the penalty of the loss of the hole.

17. If any vessel, wheel-barrow, tool, roller, grass-cutter, box, or other similar obstruction has been placed upon the course, such obstruction may be removed. A ball lying on or touching such obstruction, or on clothes, or nets, or on ground under repair or temporarily covered up or opened, may be lifted and dropped at the nearest point of the course, but a ball lifted in a hazard shall be dropped in the hazard. A ball lying in a golf hole or flag hole may be lifted and dropped not more than a club-length behind such hole.

18. When a ball is completely covered with fog, bent, whins, etc., only so much thereof shall be set aside as that the player shall have a view of his ball before he plays, whether in a line with the hole or otherwise.

19. When a ball is to be dropped, the player shall drop it. He shall front the hole, stand erect behind the hazard, keep the spot from which the ball was lifted (or, in the case of running water, the spot at which it entered) in a line between him and the hole, and drop the ball behind him from his head, standing as far behind the hazard as he may please.

20. When the balls in play lie within six inches of each other—measured from their nearest points—the ball nearer the hole shall be lifted until the other is played, and shall then be replaced as nearly as possible in its original position. Should the ball farther from the hole be accidentally moved in so doing, it shall be replaced. Should the lie of the lifted ball be altered by the opponent in playing, it may be placed in a lie near to, and as nearly as possible similar to, that from which it was lifted.

21. If the ball lie or be lost in water, the player may drop a ball, under the penalty of one stroke.

22. Whatever happens by accident to a ball *in motion*,

such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore-caddie, is a "rub of the green," and the ball shall be played from where it lies. Should a ball lodge in anything moving, such ball, or, if it cannot be recovered, another ball, shall be dropped as nearly as possible at the spot where the object was when the ball lodged in it. But if a ball *at rest* be displaced by any agency outside the match, the player shall drop it or another ball as nearly as possible at the spot where it lay. On the putting-green the ball may be replaced by hand.

23. If the player's ball strike, or be accidentally moved by, an opponent or an opponent's caddie or clubs, the opponent loses the hole.

24. If the player's ball strike, or be stopped by, himself or partner, or either of their caddies or clubs, or if, while in the act of playing, the player strike the ball twice, his side loses the hole.

25. If the player, when not making a stroke, or his partner or either of their caddies touch their side's ball, except at the tee, so as to move it, or by touching anything cause it to move, the penalty is one stroke.

26. A ball is considered to have been moved if it leave its original position in the least degree and stop in another; but if a player touch his ball and thereby cause it to oscillate, without causing it to leave its original position, it is not moved in the sense of Rule 25.

27. A player's side loses a stroke if he play the opponent's ball, unless (1) the opponent then play the player's ball, whereby the penalty is cancelled, and the hole must be played out with the balls thus exchanged; or (2) the mistake occur through wrong information given by the opponent, in which case the mistake, if discovered before the opponent has played, must be rectified by placing a ball as nearly as possible where the opponent's ball lay.

If it be discovered before either side has struck off at the tee that one side has played out the previous hole with the ball of a party not engaged in the match, that side loses that hole.

28. If a ball be lost, the player's side loses the hole. A ball shall be held as lost if it be not found within five minutes after the search is begun.

29. A ball must be played wherever it lies, or the hole be given up, except as otherwise provided for in the rules.

30. The term "putting-green" shall mean the ground within 20 yards of the hole, excepting hazards.

31. All loose impediments may be removed from the putting-green, except the opponent's ball when at a greater distance from the player's than six inches.

32. In a match of three or more sides, a ball in any degree lying between the player and the hole must be lifted, or, if on the putting-green, holed out.

33. When the ball is on the putting-green, no mark shall be placed, nor line drawn as a guide. The line to the hole may be pointed out, but the person doing so may not touch the ground with the hand or club.

The player may have his own or his partner's caddie to stand at the hole, but none of the players or their caddies may move so as to shield the ball from, or expose it to, the wind.

The penalty for any breach of this rule is the loss of the hole.

34. The player or his caddie may remove (but not press down) sand, earth, worm casts, or snow lying around the hole or on the line of his putt. This shall be done by brushing lightly with the hand only across the putt and not along it. Dung may be removed to a side by an iron club, but the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground. The putting line must not be touched by

club, hand, or foot, except as above authorised, or immediately in front of the ball in the act of addressing it, under the penalty of the loss of the hole.

35. Either side is entitled to have the flag-stick removed when approaching the hole. If the ball rest against the flag-stick when in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the stick, and if the ball fall in, it shall be considered as holed out in the previous stroke.

36. A player shall not play until the opponent's ball shall have ceased to roll, under the penalty of one stroke. Should the player's ball knock in the opponent's ball, the latter shall be counted as holed out in the previous stroke. If in playing the player's ball displace the opponent's ball, the opponent shall have the option of replacing it.

37. A player shall not ask for advice, nor be knowingly advised about the game by word, look, or gesture from any one except his own caddie, or his partner or partner's caddie, under the penalty of the loss of the hole.

38. If a ball split into separate pieces, another ball may be put down where the largest portion lies, or, if two pieces are apparently of equal size, it may be put where either piece lies, at the option of the player. If a ball crack or become unplayable, the player may change it, on intimating to his opponent his intention to do so.

39. A penalty stroke shall not be counted the stroke of a player, and shall not affect the rotation of play.

40. Should any dispute arise on any point, the players have the right of determining the party or parties to whom the dispute shall be referred ; but, should they not agree, either party may refer it to the Green Committee of the green where the dispute occurs, and their decision shall be final. Should the dispute not be covered by the Rules of Golf, the arbiters must decide it by equity.

SPECIAL RULES FOR MEDAL PLAY.

1. In Club competitions, the competitor doing the stipulated course in fewest strokes shall be the winner.

2. If the lowest score be made by two or more competitors, the ties shall be decided by another round, to be played on the same or any other day, as the Captain, or, in his absence, the Secretary shall direct.

3. New holes shall be made for the Medal Round, and thereafter no member shall play any stroke on a putting-green before competing.

4. The score shall be kept by a special marker, or by the competitors noting each other's scores. The scores marked shall be checked at the finish of each hole. On completion of the course, the score of the player shall be signed by the person keeping the score and handed to the Secretary.

5. If a ball be lost, the player shall return as nearly as possible to the spot where the ball was struck, tee another ball, and lose a stroke. If the lost ball be found before he has struck the other ball, the first shall continue in play.

6. If the player's ball strike himself, or his clubs, or caddie, or if, in the act of playing, the player strike the ball twice, the penalty shall be one stroke.

7. If a competitor's ball strike the other player, or his clubs, or caddie, it is a "rub of the green," and the ball shall be played from where it lies.

8. A ball may, under a penalty of two strokes, be lifted out of a difficulty of any description, and be teed behind same.

9. All balls shall be holed out, and when play is on the putting-green, the flag shall be removed, and the competitor whose ball is nearest the hole shall have the option of holing out first, or of lifting his ball, if it be in such a position that it might, if left, give an advantage to the other competitor. Throughout the green a competitor can have the other competitor's ball lifted, if he find that it interferes with his stroke.

10. A competitor may not play with a professional, and he may not receive advice from any one but his caddie. A fore-caddie may be employed.

11. Competitors may not discontinue play because of bad weather.

12. The penalty for a breach of any rule shall be disqualification.

13. Any dispute regarding the play shall be determined by the Green Committee.

14. The ordinary Rules of Golf, so far as they are not at variance with the special rules, shall apply to medal play.

ETIQUETTE OF GOLF.

The following customs belong to the established Etiquette of Golf, and should be observed by all Golfers :—

1. No player, caddie, or onlooker should move or talk during a stroke.

2. No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and are out of range, nor play to the Putting-Green till the party in front have holed out and moved away.

3. The player who leads from the tee should be allowed to play before his opponent tees his ball.

4. Players who have holed out should not try their putts over again when other players are following them.

5. Players looking for a lost ball must allow any other match coming up to pass them.

6. A party playing three or more balls must allow a two-ball match to pass them.

7. A party playing a shorter round must allow a two-ball match playing the whole round to pass them.

8. A player should not putt at the hole when the flag is in it.

9. The reckoning of the strokes in match play is kept by the terms :—"The odd," "two more," "three more," &c., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of the holes is kept by the terms :—"So many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

10. Bunkers must not be walked over.

11. Turf cut or displaced by a stroke in playing should be at once replaced.

MATCH PLAY ODDS.

For singles, three-fourths of difference between handicap allowances.

In foursomes, three-eighths of difference of aggregate handicap allowances on either side.

A half-stroke, or over, counts as one. Smaller fractions do not count.

DIFFERENCE.	STROKES IN		DIFFERENCE.	STROKES IN		DIFFERENCE.	STROKES IN	
	Singles.	Four-somes.		Singles.	Four-somes.		Singles.	Four-somes.
1	1	0	13	10	5	25	19	9
2	2	1	14	11	5	26	20	10
3	2	1	15	11	6	27	20	10
4	3	2	16	12	6	28	21	11
5	4	2	17	13	6	29	22	11
6	5	2	18	14	7	30	23	11
7	5	3	19	14	7	31	23	12
8	6	3	20	15	8	32	24	12
9	7	3	21	16	8	33	25	12
10	8	4	22	17	8	34	26	13
11	8	4	23	17	9	35	26	13
12	9	5	24	18	9	36	27	14

TABLE, adopted by many clubs, showing at what holes Strokes are to be taken in Match Play.

STROKES.	HOLES.																	
1 at	10																	
2 "	6	12																
3 "	4	10	16															
4 "	4	8	12	16														
5 "	1	5	9	13	17													
6 "	2	5	8	11	14													
7 "	1	4	7	10	13	16												
8 "	2	4	6	8	10	12	14											
9 "	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17									
10 "	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17								
11 "	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	18							
12 "	2	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	17	18					
13 "	2	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	17	18					
14 "	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17			
15 "	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18		
16 "	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18		
17 "	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
18 "	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

TABLE showing at what holes Strokes are to be taken in the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase (Handicap) Tournament of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

STROKES.	HOLES.																	
1																		
2	5	11																
3	2	8	14															
4	3	7	11	15														
5	2	5	8	12	16													
6	2	5	8	11	14	17												
7	2	5	8	11	13	16	18											
8	2	4	6	8	11	13	15	17										
9	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18									
10	1	3	5	7	9	10	11	13	15	17								
11	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	14	15	17							
12	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18						
13	1	3	4	6	8	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	18					
14	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	13	14	16	17	18				
15	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	16	17	18			
16	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18		
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	

THE DRAW IN TOURNAMENTS.

Should the number of entrants be exactly the number which will eventually reduce to 4, 2, and 1, then the names are at once drawn in couples. If, however, this is not the case—that is, if the number is not a power of 2, such as 8, 16, 32, or 64—then byes have to be drawn for in the first stage. To arrive at this, deduct from the nearest highest number (8, 16, 32, or 64) the number of couples competing, and the remainder will be the number of byes. For example, take the draw for the Amateur Championship at St Andrews in 1895. There were 68 competitors, or 34 couples. Subtracting 32 from the nearest highest number 64, that left 32 couples who had the good fortune to receive byes and started in the second round, while 4 couples entered the first round. This worked out so that 2 couples survived from the first into the second round, in which, therefore, 32 couples took part. In the third round 16 couples played, fourth round 8, fifth round 4, semi-final 2 couples, final 1 couple.

The method of ballot is as follows :—A list of entrants is drawn up, and to each name is affixed a number. In a box are deposited separate slips of paper with corresponding numbers. The slips are then drawn out one by one, after the box has been shaken up, and a fresh list of names is written out in order of draw. The competitors first drawn get the byes (if there are byes), and the remainder play each other in order of draw. The competitor first drawn meets the next on the list, and so on.

GOLF CLUBS OF MORE THAN HALF-A-CENTURY'S EXISTENCE.

1. Royal Blackheath	1608
2. Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society	1735
3. Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers— instituted previous to	1744
4. Royal and Ancient—St Andrews	1754
5. Bruntsfield Links—Edinburgh	1761
6. Royal Musselburgh	1774
7. Aberdeen	1780
8. Crail	1786
9. Glasgow	1787
10. Burntisland	1797
11. Montrose (now Royal Albert)	1810
12. Manchester	1818
13. Innerleven	1820
14. Royal Perth Golfing Society and County and City Club	1824
15. North Berwick	1832
16. Carnoustie and Taymouth	1839
17. Peterhead	1841
18. St Andrews Club	1843
19. Monifieth	1845

Golf was played on many old links, such as those of Montrose, Aberdeen, Musselburgh, Leith, Dornoch, Cullen, and in Ayrshire several centuries ago. The date of the institution of one or two of the clubs is not very definite, and the Honourable Company, for one, may have been established years prior to 1744, although that is given as the date of the first of a series of minutes.

TWO CHAMPIONSHIP COURSES.

LENGTH OF HOLES.

ST ANDREWS=6323 YARDS.

			Yards.				Yards.
1	.	.	352	10	.	.	290
2	.	.	417	11	.	.	150
3	.	.	335	12	.	.	333
4	.	.	367	13	.	.	385
5	.	.	516	14	.	.	475
6	.	.	359	15	.	.	375
7	.	.	340	16	.	.	334
8	.	.	170	17	.	.	461
9	.	.	277	18	.	.	387

HOYLAKES=5755 YARDS.

(As at the Medal Competition, Autumn Meeting, 1895.)

			Yards.				Yards.
1	.	.	380	10	.	.	538
2	.	.	243	11	.	.	300
3	.	.	257	12	.	.	118
4	.	.	468	13	.	.	470
5	.	.	163	14	.	.	402
6	.	.	252	15	.	.	170
7	.	.	194	16	.	.	335
8	.	.	412	17	.	.	344
9	.	.	328	18	.	.	381

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

WINNERS OF OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1860—W. Park, Musselburgh . . .	174—at Prestwick.
1861—Tom Morris, sen., Prestwick .	163—at Prestwick.
1862—Tom Morris, sen., Prestwick .	163—at Prestwick.
1863—W. Park, Musselburgh . . .	168—at Prestwick.
1864—Tom Morris, sen., Prestwick .	167—at Prestwick.
1865—A. Strath, St Andrews . . .	162—at Prestwick.
1866—W. Park, Musselburgh . . .	169—at Prestwick.
1867—Tom Morris, sen., St Andrews	170—at Prestwick.
1868—Tom Morris, jun., St Andrews	154—at Prestwick.
1869—Tom Morris, jun., St Andrews	157—at Prestwick.
1870—Tom Morris, jun., St Andrews	149—at Prestwick.

The belt having been won thrice in succession by young Tom, it became his property, and the Championship remained in abeyance for two years, when the present cup was offered for yearly competition, to be held by the leading club in the district in which the winner had his home.

1872—Tom Morris, jun., St Andrews	166—at Prestwick.
1873—Tom Kidd, St Andrews . . .	179—at St Andrews.
1874—Mungo Park, Musselburgh . .	159—at Musselburgh.
1875—Willie Park, Musselburgh . .	166—at Prestwick.
1876—Bob Martin, St Andrews . . .	176—at St Andrews.
1877—Jamie Anderson, St Andrews	160—at Musselburgh.
1878—Jamie Anderson, St Andrews	157—at Prestwick.
1879—Jamie Anderson, St Andrews	170—at St Andrews.
1880—Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh .	162—at Musselburgh.
1881—Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh .	170—at Prestwick.
1882—Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh .	171—at St Andrews.
1883—W. Fernie, Dumfries	159—at Musselburgh.
(After a tie with Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh.)	
1884—Jack Simpson, Carnoustie . .	160—at Prestwick.
1885—Bob Martin, St Andrews . . .	171—at St Andrews.

86 WINNERS OF AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

- 1886—D. Brown, Musselburgh . 157—at Musselburgh.
 1887—Willie Park, jun., Musselburgh 161—at Prestwick.
 1888—Jack Burns, Warwick . 171—at St Andrews.
 1889—Willie Park, jun., Musselburgh 155—at Musselburgh.
 (After a tie with Andrew Kirkcaldy, St Andrews.)
 1890—Mr John Ball, jun., Royal
 Liverpool G. C. . . 164—at Prestwick.
 1891—Hugh Kirkcaldy, St Andrews 166—at St Andrews.

After 1891 the competition was extended to seventy-two holes.

- 1892—Mr H. H. Hilton, Royal
 Liverpool G. C. . . 305—at Muirfield.
 1893—W. Auchterlonie, St Andrews 322—at Prestwick.
 1894—J. H. Taylor, Winchester . 326—at Sandwich.
 1895—J. H. Taylor, Winchester . 322—at St Andrews.
 1896—Harry Vardon, Scarborough 316—at Muirfield.
 (Tied with J. H. Taylor. On playing off, the scores for
 thirty-six holes were : Vardon, 157 ; Taylor, 161.)

WINNERS OF AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1886—Mr Horace G. Hutchinson (Royal North Devon) beat
 Mr Henry A. Lamb (Royal Wimbledon) by seven
 up and six to play—at St Andrews.
 1887—Mr Horace G. Hutchinson (Royal North Devon) beat
 Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) by one hole—
 at Hoylake.
 1888—Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr J.
 E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edinburgh
 Golfers) by five up and four to play—at Prestwick.
 1889—Mr J. E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edin-
 burgh Golfers) beat Mr Leslie M. Balfour (Royal
 and Ancient) by two up and one to play—at
 St Andrews.
 1890—Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr J.
 E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edinburgh
 Golfers) by four up and three to play—at Hoylake.
 1891—Mr J. E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edin-
 burgh Golfers) beat Mr H. H. Hilton (Royal
 Liverpool) by one hole, after a tie—at St Andrews.

WINNERS OF IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP 87

- 1892—Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) by three up and one to play—at Sandwich.
- 1893—Mr P. C. Anderson (St Andrews University) beat Mr J. E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) by one hole—at Prestwick.
- 1894—Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr S. Mure Fergusson (Royal and Ancient) by one hole—at Hoylake.
- 1895—Mr Leslie Balfour Melville (Royal and Ancient) beat Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) by one hole, after a tie—at St Andrews.
- 1896—Mr F. G. Tait (Black Watch) beat Mr H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) by eight up and seven to play—at Sandwich.

WINNERS OF LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1893—Lady Margaret Scott (Cotswold) beat Miss Issette Pearson (Wimbledon) by seven up and five to play—at St Anne's.
- 1894—Lady Margaret Scott beat Miss Issette Pearson by three up and two to play—at Littlestone.
- 1895—Lady Margaret Scott beat Miss E. Lythgoe (Lytham and St Anne's) by five up and four to play—at Portrush.
- 1896—Miss Amy Pascoe (Wimbledon) beat Miss L. Thomson (Wimbledon) by three up and two to play—at Hoylake.

WINNERS OF IRISH AMATEUR (OPEN) CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1892—Mr A. Stuart (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers)—at Portrush.
- 1893—Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool)—at Newcastle, Co. Down.
- 1894—Mr John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool)—at Dollymount.
- 1895—Mr W. B. Taylor (Carlton, Edinburgh)—at Portrush.
- 1896—Mr W. B. Taylor (Carlton, Edinburgh)—at Newcastle, Co. Down.

SCORING CARD.

MEDAL PLAY.

THE advantage of using a card of the form adopted by the Newtown Club is that the special rules applicable to that green are clearly set forth, and the marker or players have them always under view.

NEWTOWN GOLF CLUB.

Competitor.....189

1	.....	10	.....
2	.....	11	.....
3	.....	12	.....
4	.....	13	.....
5	.....	14	.....
6	.....	15	.....
7	.....	16	.....
8	.....	17	.....
9	.....	18	.....

TOTAL.....HOLES.....

MARKER.....

N.B.—Each Stroke must be marked immediately after it is played, and the Marker must see every ball holed out.

All Competitors for the Ashford Cup must use at least two of the Ashford Clubs in the competitions.

The General Regulations for the game of Golf, adopted at St Andrews, 29th September 1891, apply with the addition of the following:—

1.—A Ball may be lifted out of any difficulty and dropped behind with a penalty of one stroke, or teed behind with a penalty of two strokes.

2.—If a Ball be driven out of bounds, it or another ball must be dropped at the point from which the first was played with a penalty of loss of stroke and distance.

3.—All Members playing in the competitions must hand in their scores to the Secretary without delay, properly filled up, and certified by the Marker.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE GAME OF GOLF.

Addressing the ball. When the player puts himself in position to strike the ball.

Approach. When the player is sufficiently near the hole to be able to drive the ball to the putting-green his stroke is called the "approach shot."

Baff. To strike the ground with the "sole" of the club-head in playing. This sends ball high in air and causes it to fall "dead."

Baffy. A wooden club much lofted in the face.

Bent. Rough, coarse grass on seaside greens.

Bogey, Colonel. A score, usually par play, fixed for each hole.

Bone. A piece of ram's horn or other substance inserted in the sole of the club to prevent it from splitting.

Bottom. Putting back-spin on a ball.

Borrow. When the player, on a sloping putting-green, plays the ball up the slope a little way.

Brassey. A wooden club with a brass sole.

Break-club. An obstacle lying near a ball of such a nature as might injure the club when played.

Bunker. A sand-pit.

Bye. Any hole or holes that remain to be played after the match is finished.

Caddie. A person who carries the golfer's clubs.

Carry. The distance the ball is driven before it touches the ground.

Club. The implement with which the ball is struck. The heads are of various kinds—wood, aluminium, wood with a brass sole, and iron, steel, or gun-metal.

Course. That portion of the links on which the game ought to be played.

Cup. A small hole in the course, frequently one made by the stroke of some previous player.

Dead. A ball is said to be "dead" when it lies so near the hole that the "putt" is a *dead* certainty. A ball is said to fall "dead" when it does not run after alighting.

Divot. A piece of turf.

Dormy. A player is said to be "dormy" when he is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to play.

Draw. To drive widely to the left hand. (Synonymous with *hook*, *screw*, and *pull*.)

Driver, or Play-Club. A wooden-headed club with a full-length shaft, and with which the ball can be driven the farthest distance.

Duff. To hit the ground behind a ball.

Face. First, the slope of a bunker or hillock; second, the part of the club-head which strikes the ball.

Flat. A club is said to be "flat" when its head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Fog. Moss, rank grass.

Fore! The warning cry to any person in the way of the stroke. (Contracted from "before.")

Fore-Caddie. A caddie employed to go in advance of the players and locate the balls.

Foursome. A match in which four persons play: two on each side.

Gobble. A rapid, straight "putt" into the hole, such that, had the ball not gone in, it would have gone some distance beyond.

Globe. Golf ball.

Golf-ball. Made of gutta-percha (there are also composition balls), compressed in a mould, which gives various markings, and is painted white. They are numbered—26, 27, 27½, 28, 29—according to the drachms (avoir-dupois) they weigh. The 26's and 29's are not much used. A 27½ is 1½ inches in diameter.

- Grassed.** This is said of a wooden club whose face is slightly "spooned" or sloped backward.
- Green.** First the whole links; second, the putting-green around the different holes.
- Grip.** First, the part of the handle covered with leather, by which the club is grasped; second, the grasp itself.
- Gutty.** A gutta-percha golf ball.
- Half-one.** A handicap of a stroke deducted every *second* hole.
- Half-shot.** Less than a full or a three-quarter shot.
- Halved.** A hole is said to be "halved" when each side takes the same number of strokes. A "halved match" is a "drawn game"—that is, the players have proved to be equal.
- Hanging ball.** A "hanging" ball is one which lies on a downward slope in the direction in which the hole lies.
- Hazard.** A general term for bunkers, long grass, roads, water, sand, whin, molehill, or other bad ground. (Rule 15.)
- Head.** A head is the *lowest* part of a club, and possesses, among other mysterious characteristics, a *sole*, a *heel*, a *toe* or *nose*, a *neck*, and a *face*!
- Heel.** First, the part of the head nearest the shaft; second, to hit from this part, thus sending the ball to the right hand.
- Hole.** First, the hole lined with iron; second, the whole space between any teeing-ground and the hole in connection therewith.
- Honour.** The right to play off first from the tee.
- Hose.** The socket of iron-headed clubs into which the shaft is fitted.
- Horn.** See "Bone."
- Hook.** See "Draw." A hooked club has the face lying in to the ball.
- Iron.** A club with an iron head, more or less laid back to loft a ball.

Jerk. In "jerking," the club should strike with a quick cut behind the ball.

Lie. First, the inclination of a club when held on the ground in a natural position for striking; second, the situation of a ball, good or bad.

Like. See under "Odds."

Like-as-we-lie. When both sides have played the same number of strokes.

Links. The ground on which golf is played.

Loft. To send the ball into the air.

Long odds. When a player has to play a stroke more than his adversary, who is much farther on—that is, nearer the hole.

Long game. Driving from the tee and playing through the green.

Match. First, the sides playing against each other; second, the game itself.

Mashie. An iron club with a deep, short blade.

Miss the globe. To fail to strike the ball is counted a stroke.

Neck. The bent part of the head where it joins the shaft.

Niblick. A small narrow-headed heavy iron club, used when the ball has a bad lie.

Nose. The point or front portion of the club head.

Odds. First, means the handicap given by a strong player to a weaker in a single match, consisting of either one, two, three, or more holes to start with, or one stroke per hole, or every alternate hole, or at every third hole, etc.; second, to have played "the odds" is to have played one stroke more than your adversary.

One-off-two, one-off-three, etc. When your opponent has played two strokes more your next stroke is one-off-two, and so on.

Play-club. See "Driver."

Press. To strive to hit the ball harder than usual.

- Putter.** An upright, stiff-shafted, wooden, iron, or gun-metal headed club, used when the ball is on the putting-green.
- Putt.** To play close to the hole. (Pronounce *u* as in *but*.)
- Pull.** See "Draw."
- Putty.** A golf ball made of composition.
- Rind.** A strip of cloth under the leather to thicken the grip.
- Rub of the green.** A favourable or unfavourable knock to the ball. (Rule 22.)
- Run.** Running the ball along the ground instead of lofting it; and also the run of a drive is the distance the ball runs after reaching the ground.
- Scare.** The narrow part of the club head by which it is glued to the shaft, and which is spliced over.
- Screw.** See "Draw."
- Scloff.** Hitting the ground behind the ball first, thus not getting a clean stroke.
- Scruff.** Slightly razing the grass in striking.
- Set.** A full complement of clubs.
- Shaft.** The stick or handle of the club.
- Slice.** To draw the face of the club across the ball, sending it with a curve towards the right.
- Socket.** That part of the head of iron clubs into which the shaft is fitted.
- Sole.** The flat bottom of the club head.
- Spoons.** Wooden-headed clubs of three lengths—long, middle, and short: the head is scooped or grassed so as to loft the ball.
- Spring.** The degree of suppleness in the shaft.
- Square.** When the game stands level, neither party being any holes ahead.
- Stance.** The position of the player's feet when addressing himself to the ball.
- Steal.** To hole a long unlikely "putt" from a distance, not by a "gobble," but by a stroke which just succeeds in getting the ball as far as the hole.

- Stymie.** When your opponent's ball lies in the line of your "putt"; from an old Scotch word, meaning "obscuring."
- Stroke.** Any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball.
- Swing.** The sweep of the club in driving.
- Swipe.** A full driving stroke.
- Tee.** The pinch of sand on which the ball is placed at the teeing-ground.
- Third.** A handicap of a stroke deducted every *third* hole.
- Toe.** Another name for the nose of the club.
- Top.** To top the ball is to hit it above the centre.
- Two-more, three-more, etc.** See under "Odds."
- Upright.** A club is said to be "upright" when its head is not at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.
- Whins, furze, or gorse.**
- Whipping.** The pitched twine uniting the head and handle.
- Wrist-shot.** Less than a half-shot, generally played with an iron club—the old saying was "played from the knee."



THE "CASE for the Scottish Widows' Fund" is that its Policies are Greatly Superior in Intrinsic Worth and Utility to Ordinary Policies for the following Reasons, *which speak for themselves*.—

First Reason—

DIVISION OF THE WHOLE PROFITS AMONG THE MEMBERS

The extent of the Benefit of this feature to the Members is probably much greater than is generally supposed, for, as the portion of Profits divided among them during the seven years to December 1894 amounted to the large sum of **£2,064,073**, and as the proportion usually secured to Shareholders in Proprietary Companies varies from a tenth to a third, it follows that

UNDER THE SOCIETY'S MUTUAL SYSTEM

The Saving to the Members for the
Seven Years was

Deducting 10 per cent. . . .	£206,407
Deducting 20 per cent. . . .	412,814
Deducting 25 per cent. . . .	516,018
Deducting 33 per cent. . . .	688,024

Such being the **Savings Effected** by the Society's System over so short a period, it is obvious that even the smallest of them, accumulated over an average life-time, **Must Amount to an Enormous Sum**, and that its withdrawal from the Members could only effect corresponding reductions on their Bonuses without any compensatory advantage to them whatever.

Second Reason—

That the Society's Policies are not only Assurance Contracts Of the Most Profitable Description, as the Bonuses show, but are also by the "Options" Documents of known Value to their Holders at any time.

POLICIES PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Year of Entry.	Payable at Death.	OPTIONS (Age at Entry 35).		
		Paid-up Policies.	Surrender Values.	Loans.
1848	£2164	£2021	£1601	£1530
1850	2091	1932	1511	1445
1852	2017	1839	1416	1355
1854	1949	1749	1324	1265
1856	1888	1662	1237	1180
1858	1826	1574	1149	1095
1860	1765	1481	1058	1010
1862	1724	1403	980	930
1864	1684	1324	903	860
1866	1644	1242	828	790
1868	1598	1153	750	715
1870	1547	1053	671	640
1872	1497	955	593	565
1874	1446	863	525	500
1876	1402	779	464	440
1878	1358	697	406	380
1880	1314	616	350	330
1882	1273	539	298	280
1884	1233	463	251	235
1886	1194	388	205	190
1888	1155	313	162	150
1890	1120	242	122	110
1894	1000	66	29	27
1896	1000	22	10	7

These "Options" are probably by far the Most Valuable Feature ever attached to Life Assurance Policies. See Note p. 98.

Second Reason—*continued*

That the Society's Policies are not only Assurance Contracts Of the Most Profitable Description, as the Bonuses show, but are also by the "Options" Documents of known Value to their Holders at any time.

POLICIES PAYABLE AT 60 OR DEATH.

Payable at 60 or Death.	OPTIONS (Age at Entry 35.)			Year of Entry.
	Paid-up Policies.	Surrender Values.	Loans.	
£1471	£1412	£1244	£1190	1873
1446	1330	1147	1095	1874
1424	1253	1059	1010	1875
1402	1178	975	930	1876
1380	1104	896	855	1877
1358	1032	821	780	1878
1336	962	749	715	1879
1314	894	681	650	1880
1292	827	615	585	1881
1273	764	555	525	1882
1253	702	497	470	1883
1233	641	442	415	1884
1214	583	398	375	1885
1194	525	356	335	1886
1174	470	315	295	1887
1155	416	277	260	1888
1137	364	240	225	1889
1120	314	206	190	1890
1102	265	172	160	1891
1000	200	98	90	1892
1000	160	77	70	1893
1000	120	57	50	1894
1000	80	37	35	1895
1000	40	18	15	1896

These "Options" are probably by far the Most Valuable Feature ever attached to Life Assurance Policies, See Note p. 98.

These Tables Contain

An Exhaustive Disclosure of Results,

for they relate practically to every Participating Policy in existence issued by the Society during the last half-century. The following Examples show

The Five Sums of Money payable per £1000 Assured at the option of Members:—

UNDER A WHOLE LIFE POLICY Issued in 1848.

1. Claim	£2164	3. Surrender Value	£1601
2. Paid-up Policy	2021	4. Loan obtainable	1530

ASSURANCE PAYABLE at Death or 60 Issued in 1873.

1. Claim	£1471	3. Surrender Value	£1244
2. Paid-up Policy	1412	4. Loan obtainable	1190
5. If the Policy is allowed to lapse, a sum equal to the Surrender Value is set aside and paid at any time.			

Note to the Tables on Pages 96 and 97.—Bonuses of the same amount accrue to all Policies of the same year, but revert to the Society if they become Claims or be discontinued during the first five years. The "Options" are greater or less as the age at entry was over or under that taken as the medium one of 35. All Paid-up Policies are entitled to future Profits on the reduced amounts.

LONDON: 28 CORNHILL, E.C., and 5 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

Dublin	41 Westmoreland St.	Leeds	21 Park Row.
Glasgow	114 W. George St.	Bristol	55 Corn Street.
Liverpool	48 Castle Street.	Newcastle	12 Grey Street.
Manchester	21 Albert Square.	Belfast	2 High Street
Birmingham, 12 Bennett's Hill.			

EDINBURGH: 9 ST ANDREW SQUARE

Agencies in all important Towns in the Kingdom.

Impressive and enormous Results, which can easily Expressed in Words,

fail by their very magnitude to convey to the mind anything like their full import, or the extent of the benefit which their distribution has been in the past, and must continue to be in future, to the people of this country. As is well known,

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

has taken a prominent part in this great distribution during the 82 years of its existence, having

Paid to Families and others

the large Sum of . . . **£22,700,000**

Besides Policies still in the

hands of the Public for

Sums exceeding . . . **£36,000,000**

and it is now issuing Policies securing every advantage of which Life Assurance, conducted under the most favourable conditions, is capable of affording, as shown in the following "Case for the SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND." See p. 95.

